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OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

CHIEFLY DEVOTED TO

**Library Economy and Bibliography**

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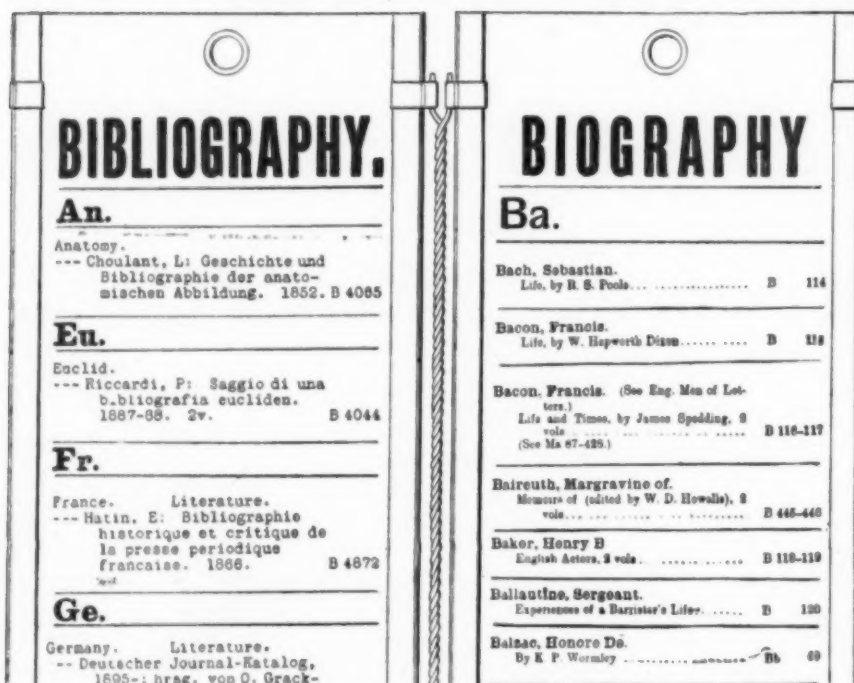
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# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 20.

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Now that the A. L. A. Conference of 1895 has emerged from the dim future into the living present, it behooves every librarian to take to heart the advice bestowed upon the lamented Mrs. Dombey and "make an effort" to go to Denver in August. Such advice should be superfluous to all who know of their own knowledge what the conference means as a stimulus to renewed effort and as a refreshment to drooping energies. Those who do not yet know, should determine this year to join the ranks of the enlightened. Present indications point to a falling off in the Eastern contingent, — as was perhaps to be expected; but this will probably be more than made up from the Western end of the line, and there is no reason to doubt that the Conference of 1895 will be as successful, as enjoyable, and as inspiring as its 16 predecessors.

THIS Western conference, indeed, appeals with special force to every member of the A. L. A. on account of the opportunity it offers to aid in the library movement in the West and to bring the principles and methods of the Association clearly before the public. The program for the meetings has not been given in detail, but the brief outline presented in the June JOURNAL shows that the executive committee has kept these objects closely in view. Prominence is given to practical questions of general interest rather than to those of purely technical detail, and the meetings, as planned, promise to be full of help and interest, not only to the "leading librarian" — whose wants are always attended to — but to the custodians of small libraries, to assistants, and to special workers. It is difficult to estimate the help and inspiration that the conference imparts — it is a storage battery of energy and enthusiasm for a year to come. The personal interchange of question and answer, the intercourse on kindred subjects, the community of interests, and the variety of methods discussed are, taken altogether, of more immediate benefit than the cut-and-dried program. The papers and the pith of the discussions may be read in print; but those who miss the conference itself cannot gain what they have lost by studying the "Proceedings" — valuable

as these are. The conference spirit is not transferable to paper — and it is the spirit that is the life of the body.

NEW HAMPSHIRE has in its new library legislation gone a step further than any of the sister states in providing for what may be called compulsory libraries. It is interesting to note this development as evidence of the continued march of library progress; but it is fairly open to discussion whether a library can wisely be forced upon a community until it has shown by its own voluntary action in taxing itself that it is ready to use that privilege wisely and well. The New Hampshire law provides various safeguards, to be sure, and permits a town by its deliberate act to postpone the establishment of a library from year to year. The compulsory library method was tried, in a sense, in New York half a century ago, and, as every student of the school district system knows, with anything but success. The conditions of to-day in New Hampshire and those of half a century ago in New York are not the same, and it is probably not fair to draw a close parallel; but the question is one admitting of very wide differences of opinion, and should be carefully thought out before the example of New Hampshire is followed. It is interesting to note the continued progress of library legislation, not only in this, one of the pioneer states, but in other states as well, during the current year.

MISS HASSE's papers on the training of library employes answer many of the questions that perplex librarians who have to deal with the question of instruction of assistants. So far as the practical details of organization and administration are concerned, the methods and suggestions outlined are timely and useful; but her remarks as to the advantages of the system itself call for some comment. Miss Hasse contends that the "training class" is a desideratum in every library, and instances as an example a certain library "where the librarian was the only employe, and the experiment proved a decided advantage to both library and pupil." This is a *reductio ad absurdum* upon which comment is superfluous; but we are

moved to enter a demurrer to the theory which the illustration involves. It should be remembered that a "training class" of such a character is really neither more nor less than an apprenticeship, and has little, if any, relation with a library school conducted upon the broad basis of general library instruction. The advantage of the apprentice method to a small library is twofold: it helps to minimize "influence" as a factor in appointments, and it supplies the library, at slight cost, with assistants who have some knowledge of library doctrine and whose work, even while they are learning, has its practical value. On the other hand, the wide multiplication of such training, conducted within narrow limits and turning out its yearly quota of students, instructed only in the rudiments of library work, might swell the profession with a surplus of half-trained workers and tend, in the long run, to lower the standard of all-round efficiency. The library school proper is one of the most useful of latter-day library developments, for it increases the number of trained workers and makes the profession more professional; and it would be unfortunate to have its value undermined by any general adoption of the apprentice system, which bears about the same relation to the schools that the "freshwater colleges" bear to the large institutions. In the library world, the New York Library School is to-day the centre of professional learning, covering the broadest field in the most complete way. The other library schools, doing more restricted, but most useful work, bring technical training within the reach of many who could not avail themselves of the longer and more expensive course, and excellently supplement its work. Taken together, these form a well-rounded and effective system, in comparison with which an apprenticeship system must be but of secondary value.

### Communications.

#### SATURDAY HALF-HOLIDAY.

ON June 8, the Newark, N. J., Free Public library began the experiment of a weekly half-holiday.

Without closing the library, it would not be possible to give the whole force a half-day every week, so it was arranged to divide the working force—one section remaining on duty from 8.30 a.m. to 1 p.m., and the other from 1 p.m. to 8 p.m., alternating every Saturday.

In this way every attendant gets at least four extra half-days (besides vacation) during the summer months.

The loss (in time) to the library is represented by one person's absence one day each week; while the public is given just as good service. It is only a question of arranging the hours.

I am interested to know what other libraries have tried the experiment. And now that we are on the subject, it might be well to ascertain, what, if any, measures are taken to shorten the hours during the summer months.

With that end in view, I would request answers to the following:

1. Have you ever tried the Saturday half-holiday experiment?
2. Have you ever tried one day or half-day off during the week or month?
3. Have you ever closed earlier during the summer months?
4. Have you ever taken any course to shorten the working hours during summer?
5. What objections have you to offer?

A report will be made in a later number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

FRANK P. HILL.

{ FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY,  
Newark, N. J.

#### LITERARY DEBATES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

MAY I call attention through the LIBRARY JOURNAL to the reports of the annual debates between the literary societies of the University of Wisconsin?

The work done by the contestants in these debates is of exceptionally high order, embracing a large amount of personal investigation, in addition to systematic study in the libraries of Madison, Milwaukee, and Chicago. The verbatim reports as published annually in the *Ægis*, the college paper, are therefore distinct contributions to the literature of their subjects.

Among the topics debated we note the following: in 1889, Labor organizations; 1891, Restriction of immigration; 1892, Bimetallism; 1894, Government ownership of railroads; 1895, Our present banking system and independent treasury. The last two debates are supplemented by selected topical bibliographies of wide scope and scholarly research.

Copies of the above debates may be obtained at 25 cents each on application to the *Ægis*, Lock Box 424, Madison, Wis.

CAROLINE F. PIERCE.

{ WELLESLEY COLLEGE,  
Wellesley, Mass.

#### SHAKESPEARE-BACON.

THERE has lately been handed me a copy of "Francis Bacon, the author of Shakespeare," a well-printed pamphlet of 107 pages written by George James and published in 1893. If any American libraries wish to add this to their "Shakespeare-Bacon controversy" shelf, Mr. A. E. Hobson, 21 Wethersfield avenue, Hartford, Ct., will be pleased to send a copy for four cents in stamps.

FRANK B. GAY.

{ WATKINSON LIBRARY,  
Hartford Ct.

## THE PUBLIC USE OF COLLEGE LIBRARIES.

BY SAMUEL H. RANCK, of *The Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore.*

By way of introduction, it may be in order to state the origin and purpose of the investigation of which this paper is one of the results. A college in one of the smaller Eastern cities is planning the enlargement of its library and a new library building. The writer, in a conversation with the president on the proposed library, suggested that the library and building be planned to serve as a reference library for the general public, as well as a library for the college; and in consequence of this conversation the investigation was made.

A college is a centre of culture and a quickening power in the community. From the community the college must receive much of its moral and financial support, and the closer the relations between them the better for both. There is no better way to bring them nearer to each other, so as more fully to know and understand each other, than through the college library. In the modern library books are tools, not idols—a fact that has been repeatedly emphasized by college librarians in writing to me; and a college will promote its own and the welfare of the community by offering every inducement to their use, always keeping in mind, however, that the first duty of a college library is to serve the officers and students of the college. All the large colleges, in one way or another, allow the public to use the library; but it seems to me that there is even more reason for the small than for the large college to do this. Mr. Bryce has told us what the small colleges do for the rural districts of the country. "They get hold of a multitude of poor men, who might never resort to a distant place of education. They set learning in a visible form, plain, indeed, and humble, but dignified even in her humility, before the eyes of a rustic people, in whom the love of knowledge, naturally strong, might never break from the bud into the flower but for the care of some zealous gardener."

In pursuance of the investigation before alluded to, the following circular was sent to 153 of the leading colleges and universities of the United States. They were selected from the list given in the "*World Almanac*" for 1895, and it is believed that every type of institution and community is represented. Nearly all the libraries of 10,000 volumes and over were included in the selection.

1. Name and location of college.
2. No. of volumes in library. . . ., for reference . . . ., for circulation. . . .
3. What fees, if any, are students of the college charged for the use of the library?
3. Do you have a separate library building?
5. Is your library accessible to any except officers and students?
  - a. to alumni?
  - b. to special students or professional men?
  - c. to the public generally?
6. How long has such public use been granted?
7. In the use of the library, do the rules for the public (fees, etc.) differ in any way from those that apply to the officers and students? Briefly state such difference.
8. Would you advise special rules for the public? Their nature.
9. Do you encourage the public use of the library and in what way?
10. Approximately, what is the proportion of the public to the total use of the library?
11. Judging by your experience, is it desirable to have a college library accessible to the general public?
12. General remarks, your opinion, and special observations not included in the above.

1. Replies to the above circular were received from 115 institutions. From 38 no replies were received.

2. The libraries represented contain from 3000 to 450,000 volumes; and nearly all report from a few hundred to several thousand exclusively for reference. Ten report that no books whatever circulate, and only one that all circulate. It is the practice of many to let reference books be taken out in the evening, or over Sunday, to be returned the next day at the opening of the library. In many libraries the number of books for reference and for circulation is constantly varying. A professor may reserve for reference in his department any number of books at any time and the librarian may send for any book in the hands of the borrower at any time, if the book is one that is reserved. This practice is especially common in the large university libraries.

3. This question was answered by all the institutions except three. 86 report that they charge the students no library fee, and 26



that they do. The fee ranges from \$1 to \$6 per year. Six charge \$1; three, \$6; and eight, \$3. In many colleges a certain part of the tuition is set aside for the use of the library; and in some the library is wholly maintained by endowment; whilst others must depend on such funds as can be collected and on donations.

4. 46 colleges have a separate library building, or have begun work on one; 68 are without a separate building; and one failed to answer. Of the 26 colleges that charge the students a library fee, 12 have separate library buildings and 14 occupy buildings that are also used for other purposes.

5. Only seven institutions restrict the use of their libraries to officers and students, and of these, one sometimes permits the use to alumni, "by courtesy, not by rule."

5. a. On the use of the library by alumni 103 reported. In nearly all cases alumni are subject to the same rules as students, though fees are rarely required of them. However, one college charges alumni \$5 a year, and another \$1.50; 10 restrict their use of the library to the building, and one requires a deposit.

5. b. The question relating to the use of the library by special students or professional men was answered by 105 institutions; 6 refuse such use, which they grant to alumni; though one or two permit clergymen to come in. 98 grant it, 10 for reference use exclusively, and 8 require that permission be obtained of the librarian.

5. c. There were 106 replies to this question. 37 libraries are closed to the general public, and of the 69 that allow public use many employ various restrictions. 20 permit reference or reading-room use only; 4 require a special permit of the librarian, and 4 charge a fee, usually the regular student's fee. One institution that permits reference use only during term time, opens the library twice a week during vacation for the circulation of books to the people of the town. A number of colleges report that the general public get books through officers and students, who become responsible for them. Such use, however, is limited, because people are less likely to ask a favor of an individual than of an institution.

6. 60 reported on the length of time they have had public access. Of these, three restrict it to classes a and b, and one to c. With 25 the privilege has been granted during the whole history of the library, which, in one or two instances, dates from the last century. 15 col-

leges have offered the use of their library to the public for 10 years or more—one for at least 50 years; 8 for periods ranging between 5 and 10 years; and 11 have thrown their libraries open within the last 5 years.

7. The rules relating to the public differ from those relating to the students in 41 institutions; 32 report no such difference. The nature of the rules has been indicated, to some extent, in (5.) a, b, c. Officers or instructors almost invariably have special rights and privileges, both as to number of books and time of retaining them. In some cases the head of a department controls the circulation of all books relating to his department, and such books are given out only on his order. There is the greatest variety in the rules, so far as those governing the public differ from those governing the students. In a few exceptional instances the public have more freedom and more privileges than students; they pay no fees and are charged no fines; while students must pay for the use of the library and are fined for retaining a book beyond the permitted time. Some colleges leave everything relating to public use to the discretion of the librarian. The following are examples of fees charged the public and students for the use of the same library:

Public.....	\$4.00	Students....	\$6.00
" .....	—	" .....	6.00
" .....	—	" .....	5.00
" .....	5.00	" .....	4.00
" .....	—	" .....	4.50
" .....	2.00	" .....	—

The rules governing the public, where they have been formulated, have followed, more or less closely, those of Harvard, which were adopted by the Library Council in 1878. The following are the Harvard rules:

"(1.) All persons are allowed, under the rules, the use of the library within the building, at the discretion of the librarian.

"(2.) Graduates of the university have the full use of the library on payment of five dollars annually, and other persons on the same terms who shall have presented to the librarian a written statement, endorsed by some officer of the university, of their reasons for wishing this privilege, and thereupon shall have received written permission.

"(3.) Any person who is known to be pursuing systematic investigations in any department of knowledge may be allowed, at the discretion of the librarian, the full use of the library for a

period not exceeding three months, without fee; and any person by vote of the corporation."

8. To this question 42 institutions sent a definite answer. 20 advise special rules for the public; 22 advise the same rules for all. The advice is usually in line with the practice of the library reporting. Of those advising special rules, three advise a fee, two advise reference use only, and one recommends that books be given to the public only on condition that they can be recalled at any time for use in the college.

9. 14 colleges report that they encourage the public use of the library, 44 that they do not—the remainder not answering. Most of the encouragement is simple politeness and courteous treatment in satisfying the wants of those who come. One librarian encourages people by private invitation, and another sometimes buys books that they want.

10. Very few libraries keep statistics of the public use. The majority report it to be "very small" or "small"—varying, as a rule, from less than one per cent. to 10 per cent. of the total use. The highest public use reported is 25 per cent.; in Columbia College it is from 12 to 15 per cent.

11. 78 colleges replied to the question of desirability—47 that, in their experience, it is desirable to have a college library accessible to the general public; 31 that it is not. Those that find it desirable repeatedly emphasize the fact that the public use must not in any way interfere with the college use, and, for that reason, most colleges favor only reference or reading-room use for the general public. Separate library buildings are most desirable, because there is less interference with the regular college work; and of the 47 favoring public access, 27 have a separate building for their library. In short, public access, where it is found desirable, is desirable as a *privilege*; it stimulates interest in the college, and in that way helps the college; but it is not desirable to open the college library as a "public library," taking the place of the town library supported by taxation and managed by the town.

12. The general remarks brought forth a great variety of opinion and experience, but space permits the presentation of only a few of them.

*Brown University*: "The college library ought to make itself the literary centre of the town, and it will bring more to the library than it takes."

*Colby University*: "This library has always extended privileges to its alumni in the vicinity, and to professional men. The number of books drawn by them is not large. The drawbacks are the impossibility of getting books returned promptly, increased danger of loss (1000 times ordinary risk!), and no return for the use of books and the expense of drumming them up—for you cannot charge anything.

"I tried the experiment of inviting the teachers to use the library. A very few came to consult books of information, but nearly all wanted novels and nothing else. As our funds do not admit of many additions in fiction, they soon had every recent novel out of the library, and our own paying patrons, the students, were indignant. I was obliged to restrict the privilege. . . ."

*Columbia*: "The library is open for use and drawing books to officers, students, and alumni, and for consultation to any person introduced or recommended, and, in general, to any person having occasion to use it. Libraries which are exempt from taxation, and the result of benefactions from private individuals, should be administered as liberally as possible for the benefit of all who can profitably use them." Columbia has been open to the public 12 years.

*Cornell*: "A university library is primarily for the use of members of the university in their studies, and while any one who wishes to use the library for scholarly research is heartily welcome here, I do not believe it is the function of the university library to provide reading for the general public or to take the place of the public library; nor do I think it would be just to the students of the university who depend upon the library for aid in their university work, to encourage the use of the library by the general public to such an extent as to interfere in the slightest degree with the convenient and comfortable use of the library by the students.

"In the case of this library, it is situated at some distance from the city proper; our reading-rooms are large and never overcrowded. Those who use the library, outside of the members of the university, are almost without exception persons who wish to investigate some historical, literary, scientific, or technical question, and these we gladly welcome. In our regulations we reserve the right of refusing admission, as a precaution.

"A university library is a literary and historical laboratory, and I should as soon think of throwing open the scientific and technical labo-

ratories to the general public as of inviting the general public to come to the university library for their supply of light or amusing reading."

*Illinois*: "The college has received many donations from having the library open to the public." This library has been open to the public for 24 years.

*Princeton*: "The college library should be available for free reference use to all; but it is a false notion of liberality to weaken the direct value of a library for a collateral one, and this the opening of a college library does, as far as it stands in the way of the real interests of the community by preventing the proper development of a free public library."

*University of the City of New York*: "In a word, my experience has taught me—1, to have a college library free to the public; 2, a minimum amount of rules, more or less elastic, and both students and public to be treated alike."

"It is advisable to open a college library to the public. It is not only an advertisement, keeping the college in the minds of the public, but it is an educational work. As in many other things, the work of a college is direct and indirect. Not infrequently is the indirect work of untold value to both old and young people, who cannot attend upon the lectures. A library open to the public is an indirect way of increasing its usefulness. I believe in it."

*University of Rochester*: This library has been open to the public for the use of books in the reading-room since 1871, through the gift of a library building, costing over \$100,000, from Mr. Hiram Sibley, on condition that the library be open to the public as a free reference library. The public use is less than one-sixth of the total use. "Our location is not central in the city, and our library is selected as a working college library. If we were more accessible, or more popular in character, the public use might possibly interfere with the college use. As things are, it does not."

*University of Wooster, Ohio*: "I have had charge of the University library for nearly 20 years, and have always encouraged the use of the library by resident graduates, professional men of the city, members of literary clubs, etc. Their use of the library in a small city like this is not very extensive—the entries being only a few hundred in a year, to five or six thousand entries of books drawn by students. I have not noticed that the use of the library by others than students interferes perceptibly with the prior and acknowledged rights of the students."

In a large city, throwing open the college library to the public might interfere very much with the rights of the students, if they pay for the use of the library. However, if others are charged the same fees, students could not properly complain. A college and its library exist for the promotion of general intelligence and moral culture, and in any village or city where there is no good library, except the college library, I would think it very proper and desirable to throw it open to the public on the same terms as to the students.

"In this little city, where we have no public library, there are three ladies' clubs engaged in literary work. They make increasing use of the college library, and without it they could scarcely exist. As we have not been applying to them and others the same strict rules we apply to students in regard to length of time, etc., I find that they are disposed to take advantage of our good nature and to keep the books too long a time."

*Yale*: "If known to the librarian, any one may borrow books, besides using them in the building, without fee. Books are also loaned out of town for special research. The 'Society' library, formerly owned by the students, is not open to the public."

Mr. Harris, of Cornell, has stated the function of a university library clearly and accurately. The function of a college library is practically the same. The experience of Prof. Hall, of Colby, and of Mr. Davis, of the University of Wooster, are to be noted. They point out some of the difficulties that must be overcome or avoided; but there should be no difficulty in enforcing rules to the entire satisfaction of all. On the whole, the experience of college librarians is decidedly favorable to the extension of the library privileges to the public. Let there be a general movement towards greater freedom all along the line: for the opening of the college library is real "university extension."

College libraries are usually well equipped in special lines; and they owe it to the community and the state, which exempts them from taxation, that they be open to the public as freely as possible for the general welfare. Only a limited class will be able to use them—people who come for instruction and information, and not for amusement. The time is coming when every town that has a public school must have a public library. The public school of the town and the college usually deal with people whose library wants are different; and



it is seldom that either towns or colleges have as much money as they need for their library work. It will be sound economy on the part of the college, as well as liberality, to extend the privileges of the library to all who can use it with profit; and the smaller cities and towns will usually be only too glad to apply their

funds to the purchase of the more popular works, looking to the college for those that are less used by the great majority. Such an arrangement will, I believe, be of great advantage to the college, to the community, and to the state. It is for the college to lead the way.

## THE TRAINING OF LIBRARY EMPLOYEES.—II.

BY ADELAIDE R. HASSE.

### PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS.

THE standard of admission to these classes ought to be high enough to exclude at once all persons who have influence but no qualifications. Such a standard may vary in different communities. In the smaller cities, and particularly those of the less thickly settled states, a completed high school course or its equivalent will answer, while in the larger cities of the more populous states a college education may be required.

The Library School, to-day the oldest and best equipped school for the training of librarians, emphasizes the importance of college education, though "it is not yet required in all cases." Though desirable, it would be utterly useless for public library trustees to determine to employ none but college graduates; and while it is necessary that the public librarian should be primarily a person with a good general education, with executive force and a specific knowledge of library economy, in the assistant only the former need be insisted upon. The executive force may be developed, and the specific knowledge of library economy should be acquired in training before employment is given.

Having accepted a standard of admission to the entrance examination of the training classes, let the chief function of this event be the discovery of the applicant's native qualifications. In some cases it may be years since the applicant left school, and stagnation may have set in, or progress may have been along only a particular line; on the other hand, the applicant may be fresh from school, and still full of improperly digested text-book facts, which can be rehearsed with great facility, but often with an equal disregard for their proper relations. The point here rests between rusty schooling and practical experience, or a finished education with the shellac still on, and no experience.

Plainly, it would therefore be unfair to frame a set of questions for these persons of unequal circumstances to answer. A better plan is to

provide the examining body, which may consist of the entire board of trustees or its committee on employes, with copies of all applications under consideration. Call the roll so that all trustees who may not have had a personal meeting with the applicants before, may now have the opportunity to identify each one. Let a number of oral questions be put to each applicant bringing out such personal characteristics as may bias the value of his or her qualifications for library work, for instance an appreciation and knowledge of current events, individual choice and criticism of books and writers, good handwriting, familiarity with ways of using books, etc.

Merely as a suggestion to an examining board the following groups of subjects are given with a view to briefly outlining the possibilities of such an examination:

Group I.—Personal reading. *Newspapers*: Give digest of morning's news; state political bias of local papers; name a given number of the largest papers of the United States; what is your explanation of the mode of the national and international mode of distributing news? etc. *Periodicals*: Write down some characteristic features of certain (well-known and to be named) periodicals; what periodicals do you regularly read? etc. *Books*: What have you read in the last six months? Name a prominent figure in the modern literature of each of the larger European states. Distinguish some features of current literature. What subjects are preëminently engrossing men of science at the present time? What does a catalog mean to you?

Group II.—Simple mathematical problems (written); *same*, composition (may be dictated); some questions in geography (oral). If languages are required let applicants read, translate and write from dictation.

Group III.—In the standards, *i. e.*, literature, history, the arts and sciences, the examining body will find an excellent guide in Handbook No. 1 of the Library School.

## REQUIREMENTS OF TRAINING.

In an active library it is important that attendants shall be thoroughly posted on current topics, for there are dozens of inquiries for information about the occurrences of last week and last month, which have not yet found their way into permanent literature, where there is one request for verification of an historical fact, that can be met by simple reference to the historical literature of the library. The point to be emphasized is that a capable librarian who undertakes to train for library work an average native intelligence is apt to obtain better results than he who attempts to utilize highly educated material for practical purposes.

## REGULATING CLASSES.

Some librarians may find great difficulty in satisfactorily combining a training class with the regular staff. A successful experiment has been to hold pupils equally responsible with regular employees, and to apply to them the same rules which govern the conduct of the staff. The greatest difficulty, however, will arise in so assigning the work of the class that all pupils shall have equal opportunity, and so that the routine of the library shall not be seriously interfered with. To avoid such a calamity a detailed schedule of work should be prepared as soon as the number of pupils is known. A very satisfactory schedule has been in use by myself which necessitated a division of the class into groups, each group being assigned to duty in a different department of the library, as accession, registry, loan, etc.

The attendant having charge of any one of these departments, during that time has the sole supervision of the work of the group assigned her; she oversees and instructs in the details of her department, requires neatness, good handwriting, and sees that the pupil has a complete set of blanks filled out when she leaves her department, etc.

At the end of this time let the superintendent hold a conference with the various groups, inspect their work, etc., and if it is satisfactory they may be reassigned, so that at a given time each group will have been on duty in all departments of the library.

When each group has served in the accession, loan, and registry departments, for instance, daily sessions of the entire class may be held for a week to study methods of other libraries as applied to these departments. To do this it will have been necessary that the superintend-

ent shall have procured the reports and bulletins, and a full set of the blanks of such libraries as are representative of certain features of administration, as the Worcester and Milwaukee are of school distribution — the latter of a double entry charging system, and Minneapolis of access to the shelves, etc.

Better results are obtained if as little dictation is given as possible, except perhaps references to authorities. These cannot be too profuse. This particular class exercise is one of importance, not only from the fact that it gives pupils a broader point of view of their immediate work, but also that by personal research among reports, bulletins and records at this early stage a pupil's interest and enthusiasm are at once aroused. For this reason I have always made it the first of the exercises given, and for a working schedule of this exercise I will give the following illustration for a class of six; time, three hours daily for four weeks:

	Group I.	Group II.	Group III.
First week....	Accession	Registry	Loan
Second week...	Registry	Loan	Accession
Third week....	Loan	Accession	Registry
Fourth week...	Class assemblies.		

During this fourth week the first day may be devoted to inspection of work done, for the four days following the class again does individual work based upon the practical experience just gained, and on the sixth day the class assemblies, and each pupil reports to the class the result of the four days' work. This is a day of questions, suggestions and criticisms, and as a rule the session outlasts the limited three hours.

*Group I. — Public Libraries.*

Report on first law establishing American public libraries; growth of in next 20 years; status at present; on 10 largest libraries, *a* by income; *b* by number of books; *c* by circulation; give name of librarian and specialty if any (as Green. Schools); number of trustees; various means of support of library, characteristic features, etc. *References:* U. S. Report, 1876; Fletcher, Public Libraries in U. S.; LIBRARY JOURNAL; Flint, Statistics, etc.; library reports; Poole.

*Group II. — College and University Libraries.*

Report on five representative college libraries; number of volumes; special collections; description of seminar method; librarian; special features; catalog, etc. *References:* U. S. Report, 1876; L. J.; rpts. of colleges; Poole; Flint, Statis-

tics, etc.; Contr. Amer. Educ. Hist. (Bureau of Educ.); Harvard rpt. on special collections.

*Group III. — Proprietary Libraries.*

Define various kinds; mode of government; report on to representative proprietary libraries; how founded; size and character of collections; librarian; catalogs; special features, etc. *References:* U. S. Report, 1876; rpts. of libraries; Flint, Statistics; L. J.; Poole.

In this connection the library law of the state in which the library is located should be dictated entire and analyzed, and a brief comparison of it made by the superintendent with other state library laws. If the library operates under a law different from this, as a municipal library may under a city charter, it should be analyzed and explained.

Having obtained in this way a knowledge of the fundamental government of libraries, a pupil will more readily observe and follow out peculiarities in library administration.

If a wider scope is desired, the following references may be given: for *Germany*, Graeser's "Bibliothekswesen," or its review in the L. J., and the *Centrallblatt für Bibliothekswesen*, the official organ of the German library system; for *England*, Greenwood's "Public Libraries"; *The Library*, official organ of the L. A. U. K.; and

the L. A. U. K. handbooks and year-book, which are very suggestive.

A mistaken apprehension may arise on the part of public librarians as to the amount of time to be given by the supervisor to a class. It will take more of this person's time to plan and prepare a schedule than to apply it, but once prepared it may be applied again and again with only such alterations and additions as experience may suggest. If a daily schedule is posted, assigning each pupil's work for the day, the class need be assembled only when a change in assignments is made, and then only long enough to explain the best mode of procedure.

To form habits of neatness, system, arrangement, discrimination, etc., all work submitted by pupils, be it only a pencil draft, should be subjected to criticism. Elementary cataloging may be introduced by calling attention to abbreviations, capitalization, catch-words, etc.

To familiarize pupils with the nature and extent of periodicals, let them be required at stated intervals to submit lists of new books with references to reviews of them, always giving full publisher's particulars concerning the book. Such work as this may be carried on at odd moments between assignments, etc., and should serve only as another means of stirring up the pupil's interest and attention.

### THE ANONYMOUS ASSISTANT.

By ONE WHO ISN'T.

THE library assistant, through sheer force of tradition, hides her light under the librarian's bushel. Anonymity is the immemorial usage in library economy, as it is in journalism, depriving an able assistant of the credit and position which is her due. A dozen years of plodding in those paths of library science which usage and custom make all but hopelessly obscure scarcely emboldens one to seek new fields or reap new honors. It is the silent subjugation of the assistant that restrains her from attaining her honest, appropriate level. The only way an assistant can legitimately excel is by impressing the superiority of herself upon the appreciation of the library world. Under the present order of things, it is difficult to see how this can be done. For example, there is a library which is especially noted for its bureau of information; and yet, although this work has been done by the same woman for the past 10

years, she remains anonymous both in and outside of her own city; her name is not found in any of the library's annual reports, nor is that of any of her associates. All is kept a conglomerate secret under the general title of the "Utopian" Public Library.

Our best catalog of children's books bears upon its title-page, "Prepared by the State Superintendent"; while nowhere within its pages is found the name of the real author—the superintendent's assistant—who devoted months of thought to its preparation. The compilation of one of our most noted and authoritative catalogs was carried on by a woman who received a word of acknowledgment, in the preface, from the librarian. What possible harm could have come from placing the name of the painstaking cataloger, in modest type, on the title-page? The advantage of such an omission is surely for the man or men at the head of the institution or for the institution itself. When a woman tells us of the sleepless hours spent in worry while the sheets were going through the press,

\*I believe that *she* is the impersonal pronoun in library science.

we can never believe the general supposition that a catalog is the "emanation of a corporation."

Contrast this with the experience of an assistant who prepared a reference list on an important topic, and who requested her superior officer to place her name on the title-page—little realizing that the fame of the pamphlet would extend to the executive circles of Russia and be the means, indirectly, of securing the compiler the offer of a position of distinguished honor.

Anonymous library literature, we repeat, such as catalogs, reference lists, etc., or work in some special direction, offers almost no hope to one who is ambitious for making a name for herself. The publication of the name would give to every assistant the same chance of personal distinction.

Then again, there is a certain weight of responsibility which oftentimes goes with a signature which would be lacking without it. As Andrew Lang says, "A man would often take more care if he signed what he wrote, and that would be to his advantage." In one city, a journalist declined to sign his name to his articles on the ground that he would then have to do better work! But it cannot be that there are such shirks in the library profession. In cataloging, a signature would carry with it retribution for haste and carelessness. The status of the individual would then be fixed. The man confident of his powers would ask to stand responsible for his own work.

And yet the assistants who are *themselves* could be counted on the fingers of one hand. Library assistants are regarded as mere integrants of a library; "nameless shadows." Of the 139 persons outside the state of New York, at the last A. L. A. conference, we find but 26 assistants in attendance. Might it not be well for the librarian who attended the Lake Placid or San Francisco conference, to look about him and find some conscientious assistant who is not tired of work but who is tired of working, and send her as a substitute to Denver? The librarian may have the consequent pleasure of seeing the assistant glow with new enthusiasm and new ideals—just as the librarian did at his first conference, years ago.

In conclusion, a Western librarian, in his "Public Library Handbook," credits each chapter of the work to its author—a most fair and graceful compliment to his assistants. May he have many followers!

#### THE NEW HAMPSHIRE LIBRARY LAW.

WE give herewith the full text of the recent New Hampshire Library Law, approved March 29, 1895. This law is especially notable, as making the establishment of libraries compulsory (sec. 1-3), and in several other details is, it will be noted, different from the legislation in force in other states. The compulsory assessment provided by section 1 is equal to a tax of about 15 cents on a valuation of \$1000. It will be seen that the law provides a minimum limit for library appropriation instead of a maximum limit, as is usually the case, and that by the terms of exceptions in sec. 8, any neglect or indifference on the part of a town not having a library would result in bringing such town under the law.

AN ACT in amendment of chapter 8, section 21-26 of the Public Statutes, relating to the establishment and maintenance of free public libraries.

*Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives in general court convened:*

Section 1. The selectmen in each town shall assess, annually, upon the polls and ratable estate taxable therein, a sum to be computed at the rate of thirty dollars [*sic*] for every dollar of the public taxes apportioned to such town, and so for a greater or less sum.

Sec. 2. The town may raise a sum exceeding the amount aforesaid, which shall be assessed in the same manner.

Sec. 3. The sum so assessed shall be appropriated to the sole purpose of establishing and maintaining a free public library within such town. In towns where no town library exists, the money so raised shall be held by the library trustees and allowed to accumulate until such time as the town may vote to establish a library. Every public library established by a town shall remain forever free to the use of every inhabitant of the town where the same exists, subject to such general rules as the library trustees may prescribe. The word library may be construed to include reference and circulating libraries, reading-rooms, and museums.

Sec. 4. Every town shall at its annual meeting, or at a legal town meeting duly warned for that purpose by the selectmen, elect a board of library trustees, except in cases where a free public library has been acquired by the town, in whole or in part, by some donation or bequest containing other conditions or provisions for the election of its trustees or for its care and management, which conditions have been accepted and agreed to by vote of the town.

Sec. 5. Said board of trustees shall consist of any number of persons divisible by three which the town may decide to elect. At the first election of trustees one third shall be elected for one year, one third for two years, and one third for three years, and thereafter one third the number annually for the term of three years, or until others are chosen in their place. No person shall be ineligible to serve upon said board of trustees by reason of sex. Such board of trustees shall be elected by ballot, and shall organize annually by the choice of a chairman and secretary from their own number. Whenever a



vacancy shall occur in the board, the remaining members shall give notice of the fact in writing to the selectmen of the town, who shall proceed to fill such vacancy until the next annual town meeting. Any town having a town library established prior to the year 1892, shall be exempt from the provisions of sections four and five of this act.

Sec. 6. The trustees elected by the town shall have the entire custody and management of the free public library and all property of the town relating thereto; and all money raised or appropriated by the town for its support and maintenance, and all money or property that the town may receive by donation from any source, or by bequest, in behalf of said free public library, shall be placed in the care and custody of the board of trustees, to be expended or retained by them for and in behalf of the town for the support and maintenance of its free public library, in accordance with the conditions of each or any donation or bequest accepted by the town.

Sec. 7. The trustees shall make an explicit report to the town at each annual town meeting of all their receipts and expenditures, and of all the property of the town in their care and custody, including a statement of any unexpended balances of money they may have, and of any bequests or donations they may have received and are holding in behalf of the town, with such recommendations in reference to the same as they may deem necessary for the town to consider. They shall also make a report annually, to the board of library commissioners, showing to what extent the provisions of the foregoing sections have been complied with by the town.

Sec. 8. Any town or library official violating any of the provisions of the preceding sections shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars. Whenever there shall be available in any town for the purpose of maintaining a free public library an annual income which alone or with the town appropriation shall equal the amount required to be raised by that town, annually, then the town officials shall be exempt from the provisions of this section, so far as it relates to the enforcement of the provisions of section one of this act. Whenever a town, having no town library and having made no assessment under the provisions of this act, shall vote that it is inexpedient to establish a library, such action having been taken under a special article inserted in the warrant for the annual town meeting, then the officials of such town shall be exempt from the provisions of this section for one year thereafter.

Sec. 9. The board of library commissioners shall, at least twice in each year, issue a library bulletin, which shall contain recommendations as to the best methods to be employed in library work, together with notes on library progress and such other matters of general information relating to library work as they may deem proper. The said bulletin shall be printed and distributed under the direction of the commissioners, at least three copies of the same being sent to each free public library in the

state, and such further distribution being made as the judgment of the board may suggest.

Sec. 10. Chapter 8, Sec. 21, of the Public Statutes shall be amended by striking out the word "two" in the seventh line, and inserting the word "four" in place thereof. Such change in length of term of office shall also apply to full term appointments made since the organization of the board.

Sec. 11. The board of library commissioners shall receive no compensation, but shall be allowed such reasonable sum for clerical assistance and other necessary expenses as the governor and council may determine; and all sums expended under the provisions of this act shall be paid from the state treasury after the bills therefor have been approved by the board and by the governor and council.

Sec. 12. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect May 1, 1895.

Approved March 29, 1895.

#### RECENT LIBRARY LEGISLATION.

WITHIN the past few months several states have added their quota to the gratifying record of library legislation for 1895. The library law of New Hampshire is given in full elsewhere, as being especially notable.

A bill providing for a library commission for Wisconsin was introduced into the legislature at the beginning of the last session, was approved on April 19, and published April 29. Credit for its passage is chiefly due to Mr. F. A. Hutchins, president of the Wisconsin Library Association, who drafted the bill and urged its passage, and to Senator J. H. Stout, trustee of the Memorial Library of Menomonee, Wis., who introduced it into the senate. The law provides for the appointment, by the governor, of two persons, who, with the president of the University of Wisconsin, the state superintendent, and the corresponding secretary of the State Historical Society, shall constitute a state library commission. One of the governor's appointees is to serve for a term of five years, the other for four years. All subsequent appointments, excepting when made to fill vacancies, shall be for terms of five years each. Save in the details of appointment of members, the commission is modelled upon those existing in the other states, especially that of New York. The members serve without pay, and an annual appropriation of \$500 is made to meet travelling expenses and other necessary disbursements. A biennial report is to be made, and the work of the commission is along the usual lines of supplying advice and counsel to all communities desiring to establish libraries, or improving those already established. No provision for state aid is made; nor has the system of travelling libraries been touched upon.

In Indiana the state library has been brought under new legislation, which will result in taking the office and its organization out of politics. One of the last bills passed by the legislature authorized the establishment of "a state library board, providing for the administration of the



state library, the election of a state librarian and the appointment of his assistants, and prescribing their duties." It puts the library under the management and control of the state board of education, which, for library purposes, constitutes the state library board. A librarian is to be appointed by the board on April 1, 1897, to serve for terms of two years, until a successor is elected. Other provisions regulate the use and care of the books, collection and binding of documents, the segregation of laws and law books, etc. The salary of the librarian is raised to \$1500 a year, instead of \$1200, and provision is made for two assistants at \$1100 and \$900 a year respectively.

#### TEACHERS COLLEGE AND THE BRYSON LIBRARY, NEW YORK.

THE handsome building of the Teachers College, standing on Morningside Heights at 120th street, New York, is the "outward and visible sign" of a gradually developed ideal fostered by public spirit, educational reform, and enlightened philanthropy. It is the first of the group of colleges and public buildings which is being placed on that commanding site, and which will form a modern acropolis, a veritable citadel of defence. Here will stand, opposite Teachers College, the buildings of Columbia University; not far off the "white wings" of St. Luke's Hospital already spread themselves; later on will come the Cathedral of St. John, and not long to be deferred, it is hoped, will be the building of Barnard College.

Teachers College, as it stands at present, is a substantial edifice of red brick, with sandstone trimmings, consisting of two buildings. The main structure, which has a frontage of 210 feet facing south, contains the offices of the faculty, lecture-rooms, laboratories, conference-rooms, the library, museum and recitation-rooms of the Horace Mann School. The other, the Macy Manual Arts Building, was endowed and equipped by Mrs. Caroline Macy as a memorial to her husband, is fitted with the latest and best appliances for all departments of its work, and is said to be the finest building devoted to art education and instruction in manual arts in the world. It contains laboratories, lecture-rooms, library and conference-rooms of the Departments of Manual Arts and Art Education. A west wing, not yet erected, is to contain departments which as yet have no proper accommodation, those of domestic science and art, and of physical training. The buildings were erected on land given by George Vanderbilt, from plans by William A. Potter, architect, largely under the personal oversight of Spencer Trask, president of the board of trustees, and Miss Grace H. Dodge, treasurer.

Among the educational features of the whole college, the large collection of pictures and casts holds an important place, as the arrangement, as far as possible, has been such as to make them useful and conveniently reached for any departmental work they may bear upon.

On the third floor of the main building is the delightful room of the Bryson Library, 40 x 60 feet, with its broad windows looking south, over a pretty little park belonging to the Columbia College grounds, west over the Hudson and Palisades, and east across the vast outstretching city. It is an ideal spot for which "to leave the crowded world so hot about its trifles" and find oneself sheltered from its tumult and haste in the peaceful company of congenial books.

The room is plain in architecture, as the object has not been to make it imposing, but simply artistic and comfortable. Tables and chairs are here and there, palms and ivies rest the eyes; while the large, old-fashioned fireplace, with andirons and logs of wood, suggests all the comforts of the ingleside, and in the recessed windows, with their cushioned seats, a very haven of rest is found. Over the fireplace a brass plate is inserted bearing the inscription:

"BRYSON LIBRARY,

In Memoriam of Peter McCartee Bryson."

For the library was founded by Mrs. Bryson as an enduring memorial to her husband.

Here are welcomed not only the college students, the high-school pupils, and the student-teachers, but teachers from the city schools—all, indeed, who are interested "in those broad and liberal methods of education in which the right use of books plays so important a part."

The library has at present over 6000 volumes, consisting of works on pedagogy in English, French and German, works on psychology, anthropology, history of education, methods of teaching, etc. It has also a select list of general works on philosophy, history, and literature, and to these must be added about 90 of the leading periodicals, those of educational bearing being represented most fully, including French, German, and English publications, besides American. Among the more recent gifts to the library are some rare and costly books on art, archæology, and American history. These gifts are to be known as the Hemenway collection, and form part of a memorial from Mrs. Bryson to her sister, Mrs. Hemenway.

The library now serves as a reading-room, but with the erection of the much-needed west wing, the adjacent rooms to the library, now necessarily used for other purposes, will be utilized as annexes to the library proper.

The books are cataloged by the card method, author and subject, and are arranged on the shelves by subject, according to the close Dewey classification. The readers have free access to the shelves, and much time is saved by this method in getting directly at the book wanted.

Several departmental libraries have also been organized, having their own card catalog, thus placing special books in the various departments nearest the work they are intended to assist. These books are also cataloged in the main library, and are under the general management of the able and indefatigable librarian, Miss Lillian Denio. It has been thought wise, with the rapid growth of the college departments, to appoint a library committee from the professors representing the pedagogic, scientific, and lit-

erary interests. Library talks are held at various times through the year, on "How to use a library," etc., the effect of which has already been excellent on the younger portion of the readers.

On the walls of the library are an interesting series of portraits of educational reformers, excellent engravings of Longfellow, Tennyson, and Shakespeare, and a charming head of Martha Washington which serves as a companion picture to that of her husband. Besides these there are some choice views of Moorish and Egyptian architecture, some good photographs of works of the old masters; and an especially fine portrait of Rembrandt is much valued. Upon the centre-table one finds Darley's beautiful illustrations of Shakespeare, and in a large cabinet is a liberal education in photographs—a collection presented by V. Everit Macy, and constantly added to by him in his foreign travels. Egyptian life and art are well illustrated, and many pictures in art, geography, and history are included. To make the photographs of ready service, a proper classification has been made, and each photograph is cataloged on a card with its own class and book number.

Nothing could be more encouraging and satisfactory than the aspect of the Bryson Library in its new quarters. Starting on a well-thought-out basis, with the future in view as well as the present, its work is a great and growing one.

Dyer wrote: "My minde to me a kingdom is." If this is true then what a sovereignty is hers who endows a library, and thus opens such individual kingdoms, by the magic words of wise men, to the broadening culture of great thoughts!

FANNY GIVEN FORD.

### American Library Association.

SEVENTEENTH CONFERENCE, DENVER,  
AUGUST 12-18, 1895.

#### FINAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

In issuing this final announcement the committee beg to call attention to the difference in the rates that have been granted to different associations holding annual meetings in Denver in July and August. The Teachers have been granted a round trip for one fare; the A. L. A. are asked to pay *full fare going and one-third fare returning*, on the certificate plan, which requires that a *certificate must be procured from the agent of whom the ticket to Denver is purchased, which must be countersigned by the secretary at the meeting.* The Pharmaceutical Association has been granted a round trip for one fare from all points west of Toronto, Buffalo, Pittsburg, and the Ohio River.

All librarians in that territory can, and, of course, will, take advantage of these latter tickets, which must be sold in Chicago on August 11 and 12 only, and at other points at about the same dates. Persons using them must pass the Omaha gateway before midnight on August 12. This makes it possible to leave Chicago early Monday morning, August 12, and reach

Denver Tuesday forenoon. The rates from prominent points have been named as follows:

Buffalo and Niagara Falls.....	\$43.00
Toronto.....	42.00
Pittsburg.....	42.00
Cincinnati.....	31.50
Chicago.....	29.50
Joliet.....	28.65
Bloomington.....	26.40
Springfield.....	25.55
St. Louis.....	24.50
Centralia.....	23.50
Jefferson City.....	23.40
Kansas City.....	17.00

Of these single rate tickets a Western railroad circular says: "Excursion tickets will be good for going passage, commencing date of sale only. Excursion tickets must be limited to strictly continuous train passage in each direction. Although tickets bear final limit August 25, they will be available for return passage from Colorado common points, that is, Denver, Colorado Springs, Manitou or Pueblo, on August 20 to 24 only. Passengers must regulate their return journey from Colorado so as to reach Kansas City on or before August 25."

These points are brought out here for the information of those who cannot join the Eastern party on their special train from New York and Chicago via the C. B. & Q., and who have not received direct information as to routes and rates.

Tickets may be procured and all information as to route and checking baggage to destination be obtained from James Potter, 833 Chestnut st., Philadelphia; B. F. Bond, Central Building, Baltimore; S. B. Hege, 707 15th st., Washington; E. D. Smith, cor. 5th and Wood sts., Pittsburg; C. W. Paris, Grand Central Station, Cincinnati; W. M. McConnell, 137 Superior st., Cleveland; and G. M. Taylor, 105 N. Broadway, St. Louis.

Any other information may be had, and any doubtful points settled, by writing to C: Alex. Nelson, Columbia College Library, New York; Dr. George E. Wire, Newberry Library, Chicago; or John C. Dana, Public Library, Denver.

#### SPECIAL TRAIN FROM NEW YORK.

Indications now point to the securing of the special train, personally conducted, from New York to Denver. This will be made certain if twenty more people will *immediately* signify their intention of joining the party at New York. Any having the matter in mind should decide at once and notify C: Alex. Nelson, *without delay*. Berths have been assigned to those whose names have already been received. "First come, best served," as the order in which applications come in, will govern the assignment.

#### ROUTE AND TIME-TABLE.

Lv. New York (foot Liberty St.)....	9.00 A.M.	Aug. 9.
Lv. Jersey City, N. J.....	9.12 A.M.	"
Lv. Elizabeth.....	9.30 A.M.	"
Lv. Trenton Junction.....	10.15 A.M.	"
Lv. Philadelphia (24th & Chestnut sts.)	11.20 A.M.	"
Lv. Baltimore, Md. ( <i>Dinner</i> ).....	1.40 P.M.	"
Lv. Washington, D. C.....	2.30 P.M.	"
Lv. Harper's Ferry, W. Va.....	4.10 P.M.	"
Lv. Cumberland, Md. ( <i>Supper</i> ).....	7.00 P.M.	"
Lv. Pittsburg, Pa.....	11.45 P.M.	"

Lv. Akron, O.....	3:35 A.M. Aug. 10.	11
Lv. Chicago Junction ( <i>Breakfast</i> ).....	6:00 A.M. "	11
Arr. Chicago, Ill. ( <i>Dinner</i> ).....	1:30 P.M. "	11
Lv. Chicago, Ill.....	3:00 P.M. "	11
Lv. Burlington, Ia.....	8:30 P.M. "	11
Lv. Plattsmouth, Neb.....	5:45 A.M. Aug. 11.	11
Arr. Lincoln, Neb.....	7:10 A.M. "	11
Lv. Lincoln, Neb.....	8:00 P.M. "	11
Lv. McCook, Neb.....	3:40 A.M. Aug. 12.	11
Arr. Denver, Col.....	9:00 A.M. "	11

From Chicago a dining car will be attached to the train. It will be noticed from the schedule that arrangements have been made to avoid Sunday travelling, to which many have objected, by holding the train at Lincoln, Neb., over Sunday, thus giving opportunity for rest, attending church, and seeing the attractions of the capital city of the state, without any additional expense. The famous salt springs located here are well worth a visit.

#### HEADQUARTERS AT DENVER.

The Windsor Hotel, corner of Larimer and 18th sts., four blocks from the Union Depot, has been selected for the headquarters. Outside rooms may be had at two dollars (\$2.00) per day, or two dollars and a half (\$2.50) with bath. A room for the meetings will be furnished. Rooms may be engaged in advance through C. R. Dudley, of the Denver City Library.

*For the Committee,*

C: A. NELSON, *Acting Secretary.*

#### MAKE A NOTE ON'T.

Will all the members of the A. L. A. who go to Denver please take a copy of Ditson's College Songs, 4<sup>th</sup> edition. We want some good rousing choruses on the trip.

G. E. WIRE.

#### AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

At the Lake Placid Conference the executive board was instructed to prepare for consideration certain amendments to the constitution.

The following is the form prepared by the board.

Substitutes for sections 9 and 10 of the constitution.

Sec. 9. ELECTION. This association shall at each annual meeting elect by ballot a president and an executive board of five. The president for the last preceding year and the president-elect shall also be members of said board, and the latter shall be its chairman. The board shall choose for the association, three vice-presidents, a secretary, recorder, treasurer, and finance committee of three, a co-operative committee of five, and such other officers and committees as may be in its judgment necessary. The board may also add to its number. The term of all officers shall be from the adjournment of one annual meeting to the adjournment of the next.

Sec. 10. EXECUTIVE BOARD. The executive board shall transact the business of the association in the intervals between the meetings, and shall have power to act on all matters on which they reach unanimous agreement.

Members of the A. L. A. are reminded that an amendment was approved last year, and will come up for final action this year, making the recorder a member of the executive board.

FRANK P. HILL, *Secretary.*

### State Library Associations.

#### MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB.

At the meeting held at Boston, March 1, 1895, the Massachusetts Library Club voted to undertake the publication of monthly lists of works of fiction (for adults) suitable for purchase by public libraries. The plan adopted was set forth in the report of a committee presented at the meeting in Concord, on September 21, 1892, and was made practicable by the permission of the Library Bureau to make use of the books which it collects for cataloging.

In accordance with this vote, a permanent committee of 17, consisting of a chairman and secretary, and 15 readers, has been appointed by the executive committee. The readers are to be divided into sub-committees of three members. The chairman and secretary have power to fill vacancies in the sub-committees. The chairman and secretary will select from the books sent to the Library Bureau such as they think it would be desirable to have examined, and will arrange to have them sent to members of sub-committees for examination. After books have been examined by members of a sub-committee they will be returned to the secretary with recommendations and comments. It is thought safe to place on the lists to be recommended for purchase all books that are recommended by every one of the three members of a sub-committee. From the books so approved a list shall be prepared and printed once a month by the chairman and secretary, with such annotations as seem desirable, and sent to such members of the club as wish for it, gratuitously, and to such other persons and to such institutions as desire to subscribe for it at a price to be fixed by the committee.

#### PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB.

A REGULAR meeting of the Pennsylvania Library Club was held at the Wagner Free Institute of Science on Monday evening, May 13th, at 8 o'clock, the president in the chair.

After the reading of the minutes and acting on an amendment to the constitution, the club listened with pleasure to Miss Mary S. Cutler, of the State Library, Albany, N. Y., who delivered the address of the evening. Her paper was on "Two fundamentals," and emphasized the fact that the librarian should have broad scholarship, coupled with enthusiastic efforts to make the library a living and recognized factor in the life about him. By a unanimous vote the club requested Miss Cutler's permission to issue her address in the "Occasional papers." The request was granted and her paper will shortly appear.

Fourteen new members were elected.

Two members of the club having tendered a reception to Miss Cutler, adjournment was agreed upon, that the members and invited guests might enjoy the hospitalities prepared. The entire evening was one of the most successful of the year.

ON Saturday afternoon, June 8, the Pennsylvania Library Club visited Bryn Mawr College

library on the invitation of Miss Pierce and Miss Palmer. After a very thorough inspection of the well-ordered library, the members were conducted through the laboratories, gymnasium, and dormitories of the college. They were then invited to return to the library, where a cool and refreshing repast awaited them. The afternoon was fast closing, when regretfully the club took the train for town, after expressing hearty thanks to Miss Pierce and Miss Cutler for an extremely enjoyable outing.

CLARENCE SEARS KATES, *Secretary*.

### Library Clubs.

#### WASHINGTON LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

THE Washington Library Association held its closing meeting for the present season on Wednesday evening, May 29. Prof. J. H. Gore, of Columbian University, gave an interesting account of his visits to the Plantin Museum, at Antwerp, which contains, besides the early presses and tools of the famous publishing house founded by Christopher Plantin in 1549, a rich collection of the products of the early press of Europe and of machinery illustrating the progress of the printer's and binder's arts.

A progress report was submitted by General A. W. Greely, chairman of the committee on the establishment of a free public library in Washington. At the present time (June 29) about \$10,500 have been subscribed by citizens. Incorporation papers have been agreed upon, providing for nine trustees, to be chosen from among the subscribers. A committee has been appointed to submit by-laws at a meeting of subscribers to be called early in July, at which time the trustees will be elected. It is proposed to open the library some time in October next.

Mr. Fassig reported from the executive committee regarding the preparation of a union list of periodicals in Washington libraries. The committee is collecting further information as to the extent of co-operation which may be expected from librarians in this and other Eastern cities, and as to the probable expense of preparing such a list.

The next meeting will be held in October.

OLIVER L. FASSIG, *Secretary*.

### Library Schools and Training Classes.

#### PRATT INSTITUTE LIBRARY CLASS.

THE library training class of Pratt Institute held its graduating exercises on the evening of June 21, in connection with the commencement exercises of the other departments of the Institute. An informal reception for the students, their friends, and former graduates followed in the reading-room of the library, which was attractively decorated with flowers and plants.

The list of graduates is as follows:

*Cataloging and Library training:* Clara L. Bidwell, Monterey, Berkshire Co., Mass.; Agnes Bronson, Geneva, N. Y.; Miriam S. Draper, Milton, Mass.; Eleanor H. Frick, Danville,

Penn.; Mary E. Hall, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Grace Hanford, South Orange, N. J.; Edith M. Hunt, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mary K. Jobs, Plainfield, N. J.; Anna L. Le Crone, Faribault, Minn.; Harriette L. McCrory, Mansfield, Ohio; Katharine M. Mack, Westfield, Chautauqua Co., N. Y.; Lida W. Mercer, Franklin, Penn.; Sara S. Oddie, E. Orange, N. J.; Julia L. Pettee, Lakeville, Conn.; Matilda Steinbrenner, Danville, Penn.; Mary V. Wallis, New York City.

*Cataloging only:* Fanny P. Brainerd, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Gertrude A. Brewster, New York City; Henry H. Eddy, Fall River, Mass.; Harriet M. Hubbard, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mary E. Roe, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Helen R. Trowbridge, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Marjorie H. Winn, Madison, Wis.; Eliza Witham, Center Sandwich, N. H.

#### LIBRARY DEPARTMENT OF DREXEL INSTITUTE.

THE graduating exercises of the library class of Drexel Institute were held in connection with the commencement exercises of the other departments of the Institute, on the morning of June 13.

The following students received certificates:

Viola Margaret Blaisdell, Helen Stearns Carter, Bessie H. Clark, Mary Louise Day, Charlotte Ehrlich, Mary P. Farr, Elizabeth Gibson, Alice D. Goodison, Isabella Harris, Mary Booth Janvier, Edith V. Lamberton, Helen Marot, Helen Ridgway Morris, Almira R. Murphy, Kate E. Nagle, Ruth Palen, Lillian Ione Rhoades, Mary Hotchkiss Spencer, Julia Eastman Stubbs.

Prizes were awarded to Viola Margaret Blaisdell and Mary P. Farr; and five students received honorable mention — Helen Stearns Carter, Helen R. Morris, Edith V. Lamberton, Alice D. Goodison, Helen Marot.

#### LIBRARY CLASS OF N. Y. F. C. L.

THE cataloging class of the New York Free Circulating Library began its work in November, 1894, and ended its first term on June 28 of this year. The class consists of 12 pupils, six seniors (librarians-in-charge of the different branch libraries) and six juniors (first assistants under the seniors).

The main object of this class, which was organized by the advice and with the consent of the trustees of the library, is to impart a thorough and practical knowledge of accessioning, shelf-listing, cataloging, and classification of books, the time devoted for the purpose averaging from six to seven hours per week. The progress made thus far has been very encouraging and will doubtless lead to the introduction of several new features next fall.

Under the direction of its instructor, Miss Theresa Hitchler, chief cataloger, the class paid its first, but by no means last, visit to the Library School at Albany on May 29, gaining many new ideas to be put to practical use as soon as possible. The librarians of the N. Y. Free Circulating Library would like to tender their thanks to Mrs. Melvil Dewey, the Library School staff, and pupils for the cordiality of their reception and the heartiness and sincerity which made their visit one to be long remembered.



## Reviews.

BROOKLINE (Mass.) P. L. Catalogue of English prose fiction in the library, January, 1895, arranged alphabetically by authors and titles, with historical and juvenile works indicated. Brookline, 1895. 298 p. D.

This catalog differs in several respects from the general run of fiction lists and presents some interesting innovations of practice. It is a title-a-liner, recording in two separate lists — author and title — some 7000 books. Conciseness of form has been especially aimed at. Titles are pruned to the utmost brevity, excepting where the second part is explanatory, in which case annotations are omitted — as Simms' "Partisan: a romance of the Revolution." As a rule, contents of volumes of short stories are fully given, though in some cases, such as Nora Perry, Miss Yonge, Mrs. Molesworth, the brief annotation "[stories]" is appended to the title. Sequels and connected tales, as the "Almwell stories," the "Elsie books," etc., are in most cases indicated by numbers, and the books of the No name and Round robin series are noted.

A characteristic of the catalog is the care with which authors' names have been given. The painstaking shown in this respect would be notable even in a catalog where fulness of entry was specially desired — it is more remarkable in a list where brevity has been kept constantly in view. In this connection it may be noted that neither the colon nor any of the other library abbreviations for proper names are used, but that each name is given in "plain English." "Full names," in the strict sense are not given; the object seems to have been to give names instead of initials wherever practicable, but not to include "middle" or other names that are seldom used. As to pseudonymous authors, Mr. Bolton has made his main entry under the pseudonym, when generally known, with cross-reference from the real name. Indeed, he has carried this plan out more fully than is customary — as witness main entries under Mark Twain, Mark Rutherford, W. Heimburg, Charles Egbert Craddock, and Beulah. The various books by the author of "Miss Toosey's mission" are grouped under "Miss Toosey's mission, *Author of.*"

The annotation of the catalog is disappointing. The title states that historical and juvenile works are indicated. So far as juvenile books are concerned, the indication (by the usual / prefixed to the call-number) is satisfactory, but the historical annotations — which are appended, in brackets, to the titles — are sadly insufficient. It is not what has been done that is at fault — the notes themselves are excellent brief characterizations; it is what has been left undone. In glancing over the pages of the catalog one finds book after book deserving of annotation, but left without a clue to its historical character. To illustrate: Henty's books are fully annotated, even such titles as "In the reign of terror," "St. Bar-

tholomew's eve," "When London burned," have brief characterizations; while of Miss Peard's 19 books only one is annotated, and it is left to the reader to determine that "Mademoiselle" is a tale of the siege of Paris, and that "Scapegrace Dick," "Catherine," "Prentice Hugh," etc., are all tales of distinctively historical scene and action. Emma Marshall fares still worse, for of her 25 books not one is noted as historical, save as the title gives clue to the story. Nor are these the chief omissions that a rapid survey reveals. Among the books passed by without a note, we find Sienkiewicz's great Polish trilogy, "With fire and sword," "The deluge," and "Pan Michael"; Bynner's "Agnes Surriage," and "Begum's daughter"; Crawford's "Zoroaster"; Clemens' "The prince and the pauper"; Mrs. Barr's "Friend Olivia" and "Bow of orange ribbon"; Bunner's "Story of a New York house"; and — *mirabile dictu* — Zola's "Downfall."

Even more confusion is observed when the various works of individual authors are considered. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps' "Master of the Magicians" is properly annotated "[Babylon, Daniel, and Nebuchadnezzar]," while her "Come forth" has not a word of comment. Henry Kingsley's "Ravenshoe" and "Austin Elliot" are annotated; but "Stretton," which contains the finest account of the Indian mutiny in English fiction, goes unnoted, as does that remarkable tale of Flanders, "Old Margaret." Several of Captain King's novels have annotation — "Kitty's conquest [Ku Klux, South]"; but Tourgee's "Fool's errand" is disregarded. Charles Reade's books offer another case in point: his "Griffith Gaunt" has the rather unnecessary comment "[England, 18th century]"; "The wandering heir," that remarkable narrative of fact that was stranger than fiction, has no note at all; "It is never too late to mend" is annotated as "[English prisons]"; but "Put yourself in his place" and "Very hard cash" have no reference either to trades' unions or insane asylum, though if the first requires a note, so do the other two. Certainly if Conan Doyle's "Study in scarlet" deserves the comment "[Utah]," Winthrop's brilliant story "John Brent" needs a similar note. Of Miss Yonge's many books the majority are properly annotated, but we find "The armourer's prentices," "Reputed changeling," and "Slaves of Sabinus" — which are all distinctly historical — left without comment; while "The pillars of the house," that pleasant tale of domestic fortunes, is distinguished by the note "[English high church]," a characterization that is certainly not historical, and that would apply equally to most of this writer's stories of English home life.

In conclusion, the catalog is attractive in typography and a model of neat printing. Had the plan of annotation been carried out with thoroughness and accuracy, it would be most useful; but even as it is, it will be of interest to librarians and suggestive to those who expect or intend to "print."



## Library Economy and History.

## GENERAL.

BOLTON, C. Knowles. Genealogical research in libraries: a paper read before the Connecticut Library Association, at Groton, May 30, 1895. Reprinted from Putnam's *Monthly Historical Magazine*. Salem, 1895. 4 p. O.

A brief survey of the chief sources of information necessary to the library making a feature of genealogical research.

## LOCAL.

*Boston P. L.* The report recently made by Mr. Putnam on the results of allowing free access to the reference books in Bates Hall shows that of the 6000 books shelved there, but 47 were missing, after 11 months' use. Mr. Putnam is thus quoted on the subject: "Many, if not most, of these will, I am confident, be found in the stacks, at the bindery, or otherwise misplaced. Taking the account as it stands, it makes the apparent loss only seven-tenths of 1 per cent. Considering the perfect freedom of access, and the lack of a distinguishing label, this seems to me a very satisfactory result of the experiment of allowing people to help themselves to the books. It will perhaps be noticed that one class has suffered more than any other. Twelve of the missing works are fine art reference books. None of these, however, are of any considerable value. The money value of the lost books, I should say, would be about \$50."

Since January 1, the library has been obliged to curtail expenses with a stringent hand, and for the past few months no new books have been purchased. At the beginning of the year the trustees asked for an appropriation of \$215,000 to defray the library expenses of 1895, but the city council appropriated only \$175,000. The cost of moving, the necessity of employing more help, and the expenses which always follow when a new building is taken possession of, necessitated economy, and after due consideration it was decided to stop the purchase of new publications and refrain from replacing worn-out volumes for the present. Accordingly, since Jan. 1 no money has been expended for enlarging the branch libraries, and since March 1 there has been a cessation of purchase of books for the main library. It is not surprising that this policy should have given rise to many complaints; but the only remedy seems to be an additional city appropriation.

*Bridgeport (Ct.) P. L.* (14th rpt.) Added 2169; total 26,092. Issued, home use 124,175; ref. use 16,506; total 140,681 (fict. and juv. 72 %). Sunday attendance 10,082. New cards issued 1291; total registration 18,509. Receipts, \$25,594.79; expenses \$13,119.24.

The trustees have decided to adopt the two-book system, "to promote the cause of good reading."

The success of the art department, the opening of which was chronicled in last year's report, has continued unabated. The season began in September with an exhibition of the famous

Sella collection of mountain photographs, lent by the Appalachian Club. It was followed by an exhibition of paintings, containing examples of the work of many American artists; in February by a collection of original drawings from *Outing*, *Scribner*, the *Century* and *Life*, and then by the second annual exhibition of paintings and drawings by Bridgeport amateurs, in which there were over 200 entries, against about 60 last year. An exhibition of the educational work of the Y. M. C. A. followed, in which an ingenious electrical display proved a magnet to many boys and young men, and the season closed with an exhibition of the work of the public schools in drawing, penmanship, and bookkeeping.

*Carbondale, Pa.* It is proposed to establish a free public library, in Carbondale by turning over the library of the local Young Men's Library Association to the town, to be controlled and conducted as a municipal organization, with a yearly appropriation from the town budget. The full details of the organization have been submitted to the town council for acceptance.

*Chicago, Ill. Crerar L.* The trustees of the John Crerar Library, on June 15, leased for a term of five years the sixth floor of the Marshall Field building, Wabash avenue and Washington street, to be used for the library. The question of location had been under consideration for some time, and it was decided that the best plan was to lease temporary quarters until the library was thoroughly established. The present rooms are within a block of the new public library building and easily accessible. The necessary alterations will be begun at once, and it is thought that by autumn the library will be in working order and open to the public.

*Cleveland, O. Western Reserve Univ.* On June 18, the corner-stone was laid of the Hatch Library building, given to Adelbert College by Mr. H. R. Hatch, of Cleveland. The building, which is to cost about \$30,000, will, it is thought be ready for occupancy by November 1. When completed, it will consist of a main building 33 feet by 94 feet, two stories high, with east and west wings, each 27 feet by 37 feet, one story high. The general character of the building will be English Gothic of the 13th century, adapted to the requirements of an American college, and it will be for the books of Adelbert College, and for the use of Adelbert College, the College for Women, and the Case School. The material is to be of Ohio sandstone, rock face, with cut-stone detail. The interior is to be finished in rough-cast plaster, with Georgia pine, and the floors are to have a natural finish. The entrance, in the tower at the angle formed by the main building and the west wing, will be through north and west doors, divided by a deep angle buttress into the entrance and waiting hall.

*Danvers, Mass. Peabody Institute L.* (28th rpt.) Added 436; total 16,540. Issued, home use 22,070; no record of ref. use kept. New registration 291; total cardholders 1347. Receipts \$1100; expenses \$1098.74.

Most of the illustrated books have been re-

moved from the reading-room, on account of indiscriminate use by the children. The librarian recommends the issue of extra non-fiction cards to all desiring them.

*Elmira, N. Y. Steele Memorial L.* The corner-stone of the new Steele Memorial Library building was laid on the afternoon of May 27. The building is given to Elmira by Mrs. Esther Baker Steele as a memorial to her husband, Dr. Joel Dorman Steele. It was at first intended that the building should be erected jointly by Mrs. Steele and the local Y. M. C. A., to serve as library and association hall, and by 1892 about \$40,000 had been raised for this purpose, of which Mrs. Steele contributed \$10,000. There were, however, difficulties in the way of the plan, and in 1893 a friendly separation was effected and Mrs. Steele undertook the erection of an independent library building, towards which the Y. M. C. A. gave a site. On September 26, 1893, the Steele Memorial Library Association was incorporated, with a board of 11 trustees. It is estimated that the building will cost about \$35,000, and the fittings and stocking from \$25,000 to \$30,000 additional. Mrs. Steele has also provided for the endowment of the library after her death.

*Fairhaven, Mass. Millicent L.* In the summary of the year's work at the library, given in the June L. J. (20:216), the circulation was inadvertently given as 5199 instead of 51,991. As the latter figures are remarkable in a town of 3000 population, we are glad to make the proper correction.

*Gloversville (N. Y.) F. L.* (15th rpt.) Added 1087; total 12,634. Issued, home use 59,636; lib. use 3753; visitors to reading-room 25,103. New cards issued 653.

The two-card system had been in use for one month at the time the report was issued, and during that time 35 "special privilege" cards had been issued and 77 v. drawn on them.

The work of the library with the schools has been "even more successful than in preceding years. It is believed that the teachers have made more general and more systematic use of the resources of the library in supplementing their work at school. More than 1000 books have been drawn by the teachers for this special work. The pupils of all grades have used the library extensively. They are mostly in search of books on collateral reading, and in this way supplement their text-books. Histories and books of travel are constantly asked for, to enlarge the scope of information in history and geography. Books on natural history have attracted the younger children, while boys with an inclination to mechanical pursuits have read elementary books on mechanics and electricity, never tiring of information on the steam engine and the electric battery." The age limit has recently been abolished.

"The library has been awake to the interests of the workshop in the same measure as it has endeavored to aid the schools. It contains valuable books on tanning, and will in a short time own all publications pertaining to the leather in-

dustry, also techno-chemical receipt books, all of which have been used by a large number of our workmen."

Appended to the report is a "List of books added since January, 1894." (26 p.)

*Helena (Mont.) P. L.* Added 2528; total 15,104. Issued, home use 63,434 (fict. .79 %); ref. room attendance (estimated) 40,000. New cards issued 615; total registration 4536.

The most urgent needs of the library are more space, increased facilities, and larger appropriations. The strict economy of administration that is necessary seriously retards development.

The librarian says: "Considering the extraordinary demands upon us for books in all branches of learning and industry, the size of our library is quite inadequate. Instead of 15,000 volumes, we should have 100,000. One of the special calls is for books on mining. We are in the midst of a very important mining region, and need to make large additions to technical works on subjects connected with the business and profession of mining. The sum of \$10,000 would be well spent in this one department alone.

"From the end of June last we were, for lack of means, obliged to get along without the services of our cataloger, to the great disadvantage of the institution. Especially is this so, as the old catalogs are very nearly all sold, and we are unprepared to issue another, even if there were means to pay for the printing."

The library is open on Sundays and holidays, and additional help is much needed. The librarian recommends the purchase of more juvenile books, and an increased circulation of current magazines.

*Hoboken (N. J.) P. L.* A site for the new library building, for the erection of which \$26,000 was recently contributed by several members of the Stevens family, of Castle Point, Hoboken, was selected early in May. The price agreed on is \$15,000. Plans for the building will probably be submitted in competition.

*Jersey City (N. J.) P. L.* At a meeting of the board of trustees held June 14, it was decided to ask the concurrence of the board of finance in the purchase of a site for a new library building. The board has in hand the sum of \$29,878.74, which has been accumulated for this purpose, and it is probable that plans for a new building will soon be definitely made. The library's present rooms, in a bank building, have been long outgrown, and additional reading-room space as well as more room for books are pressing necessities.

*Manchester (N. H.) City L.* (41st rpt.) Added 1147; total 38,351. Issued, home use 55,054; lib. use 9873. New cards issued 576; total registration 9660. Receipts \$8143.83; expenses \$4724.06.

"As we have no reference-room and no quiet room for study, persons who are investigating a subject for which they need many books are invited to make use of the tables in the book-room, and are allowed free access to the shelves. Of the books consulted in this way no account can

be kept, but the most valuable work of the library in aiding study and research is done in this manner."

The whole library is now being reclassified under the direction of Miss Sanborn according to the Cutter expansive system, and a new card catalog is being made at the same time. When this work is finished it will be possible to publish a complete catalog of the library if thought desirable.

It is proposed to extend the relations of the library with the local schools. "The plan as at present outlined is to permit the teachers in the grammar grades to take out six books at one time, to be retained one month. These will be usually of such character as to aid the teacher, supplementing the school text-books in such studies as science, geography, history, and literature. The board of education has purchased for each grammar school in the city a copy of Sargent's 'Reading for the young.' In each copy have been written the call-numbers of those books which are contained in the library; thus the teachers will be enabled to send for the books they wish to use without the necessity of coming to the library to consult the catalog. If the scheme works well it may be extended to the lower grades."

*Nahant (Mass.) P. L.* (Rpt.) Added 547; total 9290. Issued 8472; no. borrowers 510.

The trustees devote their report chiefly to an account of the beautiful new building recently completed. In 1893 an appropriation of \$40,000 was voted by the town for a building to house the library and the town offices, and in the same year plans were accepted. These were later discarded, as it was found that they called for a building costing at least \$75,000, and new plans were procured from the same architects, Ball & Dabney. "These included the same rooms and general conveniences, and were in every respect as well adapted to the purposes for which the building is designed as the original ones."

The building is of Weymouth seam-faced granite, trimmed with Ohio sandstone; the interior finish is of quartered oak and dark cypress. The shelving is furnished by the Sneed Iron Works, of Louisville, Ky., and the stacks are arranged in two tiers, with a glass floor between. The present shelving capacity is 28,000 v., but provision is made for another tier of shelves, increasing the capacity to 43,000. The building is lighted by electricity and heated by steam. On May 30 it was opened for public inspection, and it is hoped that it will be in complete working order by the middle of the summer. The 9300 books now in the library are in process of classification and recataloging by Miss Alma R. Van Hovenberg, of the N. Y. State Library School.

The trustees have recently issued a pamphlet by F. A. Wilson, fully describing the new building, which is noted elsewhere.

*New Bedford (Mass.) F. P. L.* (43d rpt.) Added 2017; total not given. Issued, home use 104,591, an increase of 15,946 over previous

year. New cards issued 1255. Receipts \$11,754.25; expenses \$11,754.25.

The trustees make an urgent plea for a new building, the present quarters being seriously overcrowded and the work of the library impeded. They say: "Although one of the first free public libraries started in this country, antedating the Boston library by a few days, it has for so many years been hampered by the lack of proper accommodations and resources that its usefulness has been seriously impaired, and it cannot now compare with many libraries in country towns which are hardly a third as large."

*New Brunswick (N. J.) F. P. L.* (5th rpt.); *F. C. L.* (12th rpt.). The two libraries are conducted by separate boards, but are consolidated in administration and in use. The statistics here given are for both. Added 610; total 12,397. Issued, home use 44,755 (fict. 73½ %); no. visitors to reading-room 24,158. Total registration 4829. Receipts \$4523.21; expenses \$4094.18.

The age limit has been reduced from 12 to 10 years.

*New York.* The New York Free Circulating Library for the Blind was incorporated in June, and it is proposed to open in suitable quarters some time in the autumn. The Robert Bruce memorial branch of the N. Y. F. C. L. has offered to give shelf-room and care to the books of the new library, and it is probable that its headquarters will for some time to come be in this branch.

*Newton (Mass.) F. L.* (Rpt.) Added 1943; total 46,755 (5659 in West Newton branch). Issued, home use 143,887 (fict. 56.13 %). New cards issued 1256; total registration 13,763. Receipts \$15,463.30; expenses \$15,100.15.

Nearly 85,000 v. were delivered through the 10 agencies. The two-book system has proved satisfactory, and the increase in circulation is largely attributed to it. The establishment of a children's room is recommended.

*North Adams (Mass.) P. L.* (11th rpt.) Added 873; total 13,830. Issued, home use 73,944 (fict. 48.3 %; juv. 30.8 %); lib. use not given. New cards issued 918; total registration 5262. Receipts \$4734.42; expenses \$4734.42.

In April 208 French books were added to the library, and a new finding-list of the French department was prepared and issued. In September the second supplement to the catalog was published.

*Northampton, Mass. Forbes L.* After nine months of preparation, half the time with only four and half with six assistants, Mr. C. A. Cutter began, on July 1, to register borrowers and issue books. He then had collected over 28,000 volumes, and 1100 large photographs of paintings and architecture. The books bought have cost on the average \$1.14 a volume; there are 2½ volumes to a work. Less than one-third of them have been classified and cataloged; but the others have been thrown into some two dozen classes and arranged alphabet-

ically in each, so that they can easily be found. The catalog is typewritten on the Hammond machine at present; but if the newly invented machine which uses printer's ink does as good work as the specimens shown, that will be used, and possibly also the attachment for type-setting, if it should not be too expensive. The registration number is composed of the initial of the borrower's name and a running number (not a Cutter order number). The charging system is a combination of the Cutter end-pocket and book card with the Nina Browne borrowers' pocket described in the May JOURNAL (p. 168).

Although the library was completed and dedicated in October last, the delay in opening has not been unreasonable. The working force has been closely limited, and the time spent in preparation has been equivalent to the work of one person for 61 months. Two other libraries started within a few years opened in 5½ and 6½ months respectively, with 15,000 and 13,000 volumes, the former having consumed the labor of one person for 61, and the latter for 67 months. The Forbes library, therefore, after expending no more months' labor, opens with almost twice as many books. This is owing partly to the rapid work of the assistants, partly to the simple methods adopted, but mainly to the librarian's being willing to begin to circulate the books without having all of them cataloged.

*Northboro' (Mass.) P. L.* The new library building given to Northboro' by Hon. Cyrus Gale as a memorial to his father, was dedicated and presented to the town on June 12. There was a large attendance, and short addresses were made by S. S. Green, Rev. B. F. Bally, and others. The library is a handsome stone structure, costing about \$30,000.

*Oak Park, Ill. Scoville Institute L.* (Rpt.) Added 739; net increase 644; total 8503. Issued, for home use 48,240, an increase of 26½ % over that of last year; for use in the building of books not in the reference department, 1902, an increase of 45 % over that of last year; total issue 50,142; no. visitors using the rooms 22,068, which does not include those coming merely to exchange books or to attend the meetings of societies, clubs, etc., held in other parts of the building.

Two important changes have been made during the past year; the age limit for cardholders has been changed from 12 to 10 years, and each person of the required age may hold two cards, one of which is a non-fiction card. The issue of the new series of cards was begun the first of April; the number of names on the new list June 1 was 1687, of which number 728 also held non-fiction cards. A small increase in the use of non-fiction books is already observed.

Teachers of 6th grade pupils and above are allowed teachers' cards, upon which 10 books may be drawn at one time, two renewals being also allowed upon these books.

Special lists of books for young people and for literary clubs have been prepared, and it is hoped that still more may be done in the same direction during the coming year.

*Plainfield (N. J.) P. L.* (Rpt. 1894-5.) Added 965; total 13,292. Issued 30,473 (fict. and juv. 67 %). Visitors (estimated) 39,848. No estimate made of use of books in the building, the public having access to the shelves.

The librarian reports decided progress in the use of books by the teachers of the public schools. On request, cards for school use have been granted to private school teachers, and to teachers in the Roman Catholic parochial school.

Among the recommendations made in the librarian's annual report are: the adoption of the "two-book system," increased hours for circulation, the lowering of the price for the finding list, and the publication of a separate juvenile list. On motion of the board, the salary of the librarian has been increased by \$200.

At a meeting of the library committee held July 2, the "two-book system," as recommended by the librarian, was adopted. It was decided that two cards should be used.

*Poultney (Vt.) P. L.* On June 1 the new public library and reading-room was formally opened. It contains at present about 700 v., the books supplied by the state not having yet been received; in the reading-room about 20 periodicals are on file. Miss Ada P. Kilbourn is librarian.

*Providence (R. I.) P. L.* (17th rpt.) Added 3920; total 71,613. Issued, home use 108,074 (fict. and juv. 59,724); lib. use 90,960; new registration 4853; total registration 25,623. Receipts \$33,719.22; expenses \$31,359.42.

"A beginning has been made in the direction of a collection of trade catalogs (publications of the various industrial and manufacturing firms in this country and in Europe). Feeling sure that it would be very easy indeed to obtain a preponderance of worthless material unless proper care should be exercised, the librarian was very glad to avail himself of the counsel of a local practicing mechanical engineer, on the one hand, and of Mr. C. W. Andrews, the general librarian of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, on the other hand. It is the testimony of the latter that in the work of the institution referred to, the bearings of some important principle of mechanical invention are to be found illustrated in trade catalogs of this kind long before they are to be found in the formal treatises on the subject. The publications sent for in accordance with the suggestions of the two gentlemen above referred to have been carefully and minutely cataloged, and are rendered fully accessible to all who can make intelligent use of them.

"The percentage of fiction used is slightly less than that recorded in the report of one year ago, and this is plainly not so much due to the fact that the readers have been stimulated to read less fiction as that their interest has been developed to read more of the more solid departments. Probably in few intelligently conducted libraries — certainly not in this library — is any crusade made against fiction, as a class. Certainly any one who deliberately leaves all fiction out of his reading deprives himself of one of the most effectual means of acquainting himself with the



conditions of modern life. At the same time it is well to point out that a statement which has appeared in print in regard to the percentage of fiction used in this library ludicrously, though obviously unintentionally, misstates it. ['75 per cent.' This figure has never been reached in this library. The nearest approach to it was in the second year of its history (73 per cent.), but 60.42 is the highest which has been reached in the past 10 years.] The attitude of the library towards the matter, as already stated, is that of interesting itself in the development of reading in other departments, believing that the question of fiction will take care of itself, and this belief is abundantly justified by the experience of the past 17 years."

Appendix No. 11 is the report of Prof. Ware on the plans submitted by competing architects for the new library building. No plan has yet been chosen, but the building committee expect to soon present a definite report. In the new building "one entire room, about 50 x 40 feet, is set apart for all industrial purposes connected with the use of the library. Here are to be found the American and foreign patents, together with all the library's other works on industrial subjects. Not only tables and desks of the ordinary type will be supplied, but draughting-tables, and a dark room, to provide for the needs of those who wish to take away with them a copy of some mechanical device."

*Rindge, N. H. Ingalls Memorial L.* On June 13 the new Ingalls Memorial Library, given to Rindge by Hon. Rodney Wallace, of Fitchburg, Mass., a native of Rindge, was formally dedicated. It is a memorial to Mr. Wallace's first wife, a daughter of Thomas Ingalls, of Rindge. There was a large attendance at the dedicatory exercises, the business of the town being suspended for the day, and the schools closed. Mr. Wallace formally presented the library to the town with a brief speech, which was responded to by one of the selectmen. The address of the day was by Hon. Ezra Stearns, Secretary of State of New Hampshire; and a short speech was made by S. S. Green, of the Worcester Public Library. Dinner was served to the guests of the day at the hotel and to the general public in the lower town-hall.

In June, 1894, Mr. Wallace offered to build the library, at a cost of not less than \$5000, and present building and site to the town, on condition that the town raise \$500 within one year after completion of the building, to be used in the purchase of books, a further sum of \$1000 to be raised for a permanent fund for books or other expenses.

The building was completed last winter and has been in use for the past five or six months. It is 47 x 40 feet, in the Romanesque style, built of Trenton pressed brick and brown-stone, with base course of granite. An elaborately carved entrance arch leads to a tiled vestibule 10 x 13½, from which opens, on the right an art-room, 21 x 12½, and on the left a reading-room of the same size. In the rear is the delivery-room and the book-room, with shelving capacity for 8500 v. The second story is devoted to a small hall,

to be used according to the discretion of the trustees. In the cellar are storage-rooms and heating apparatus.

*Schenectady (N. Y.) P. L.* The new public library will be in working order within a few months. The erection of shelving is now in progress, and the library room is being fitted and altered. The directors have had much help in their work from Mr. Peck, of the Gloversville Library. Henry Glen is librarian.

*Springfield (O.) P. L.* (23d rpt.) Added 767; total 16,830. Issued, home use 90,541 (fict. 62,747). New cards issued 443; total registration 5256. Sunday attendance, 2182. Receipts \$6555.56; expenses \$6433.51.

Of the volumes issued for home use 3134 were German books. The system of free access that has been practised in the library since 1877 was slightly modified during the year, by restricting access to the shelves "only to persons selecting books, all others to ask permission at the desk." This has prevented the crowding formerly annoying during busy hours, and as permission is freely granted, the plan has worked well. The librarian urges the necessity of a larger income to usefully extend the work and influence of the library.

*University of State of N. Y., Albany.* A library for teachers is soon to be established in the Department of Public Works under the provisions of chapter 546 of the laws of 1895. Its objects and methods are thus set forth in a circular recently issued by the department:

"Any teacher, or person intending to teach, known at the department, or recommended by superintendents or commissioners, may make application for any book named on the list, but must agree to return such book to the department, postage paid, at the end of one month. Blanks will be furnished by the state superintendent for such applications, and the book will be forwarded, postage paid, to the address named. At the end of the month the teacher may return the book, or purchase it by remitting its price to the department. By special arrangement the price will be very near wholesale rates, and will be marked plainly on the second page of the cover of the book, along with other regulations."

*Versailles (Ky.) P. L. A.* The Versailles Public Library Association, which lost its library by fire in February, has been reorganized. It is the purpose of the new association to establish the library and reading-rooms upon a larger scale than formerly and to place it upon a solid foundation.

*Wilkesbarre, Pa. Osterhout F. L.* The library board has decided that current numbers of six of the popular periodicals of the day shall hereafter be circulated for home use; they may be kept for four days at a time. Extra "non-fiction" cards are also issued to all readers desiring them. Magazines cannot be drawn on these cards. These new rules went into effect July 1.



WILSON, F. Allan. The Nahant Public Library; cont. a brief sketch of the public library movement, a history of the Nahant Public Library, and a description of the new library building. 1895. il. 40 p. O.

An attractive pamphlet, finely printed on smooth heavy paper, containing eight illustrations of the plans, exterior and interior, of the beautiful new building.

#### FOREIGN.

*Birmingham (Eng.) L.* (Rpt.) Added 1046; total "upwards of 75,000." Details of issue not given. Membership 2292. Receipts £2166 9s. 6d.; expenses £2344 10s. 7d.

Electric lighting was installed in the library in August, 1894.

*Glasgow. Mitchell L.* (12th rpt.) The report covers the period 1892-94, including the 15th, 16th, and 17th years since the opening of the library. Added 21,910; total 112,447. Issued 1,465,950 (519,196 in 1894).

"The period has been marked by considerable additions to the collection of books, and by a very large and constant use made of it by the public.

"Although the general character of the reading is very similar to that of previous years, some slight changes are observed which it may be interesting to note. The classes which show a smaller proportion to the whole issue than formerly are: Theology, Philosophy, etc.; History, Biography, etc.; Poetry and the Drama; Linguistics; and Miscellaneous Literature. The following classes have gained: Sociology, including Law, Politics, Commerce, etc.; Arts and Sciences; Fiction. The increase in the proportion of Fiction is due to the fact that, since the removal to Miller street, a number of girls and young women employed in the neighboring warehouses come into the library for a portion of their dinner hour, and that for the most part they spend the brief interval in their labor in the enjoyment of a novel. The percentage of fiction in the total issue is 9.22; in the reading in the ladies' room it is 33."

The total number of books issued to women during the three years was 35,136, or 2.31% of the whole issue.

In spite of the removal to new and well-arranged quarters, the library is still overcrowded, and the lack of sufficient room for study and research impairs its usefulness. "It is a comparatively frequent occurrence to count in the principal reading-room from 30 to 60 persons in excess of the number of seats. Readers may be seen sitting on and below the circular stairs, standing in the passages, maintaining an uneasy balance on the base of the rail, and even prone on the floor—truly a pursuit of knowledge under difficulties."

A valuable addition to the scientific resources of the library has resulted from agreements entered into with the Glasgow Natural History Society and with the Glasgow Geological Society. These societies have transferred to the library their sets of the transactions and mem-

oirs of foreign scientific societies, the library agreeing to continue to members their rights to borrow the books, and to defray expenses of care, binding, exchanges, etc. During the year 115,788 scientific works were issued, the daily average being 386.

*Norwich (Eng.) F. L.* (17th rpt.) Added 179; total 30,303, (lending dept. 16,208). Issued 92,730. New cards issued 968; total registration 3800.

"The wear and tear of the books in the juvenile department was found so considerable when they were last called in, that 1700 had to be rebound or repaired, and in the four circulations about 800 volumes have been found defective or worn out and withdrawn. The committee therefore decided to issue the reduced number of books, to such schools as made application for them, under more systematic regulations, by which it is hoped more satisfactory results will be secured. After being thoroughly repaired 2770 volumes were delivered in February last to the 24 schools which duly applied for them.

"The juvenile department may be held to some extent to supply the place of branch libraries, the provision of which the present income of the library is insufficient to satisfactorily establish."

#### Gifts and Bequests.

*Herkimer, N. Y.* On June 1 Judge and Mrs. Robert Earl, of Herkimer, offered to give to that town their handsome residence, to be used as a free public library. The work of remodelling will be promptly begun at their expense, the Herkimer Free Library Association will be incorporated, and it is thought that by November the library will be ready for work. Judge Earl will also give his own private collection of books to the library.

#### Librarians.

BOSTWICK, Arthur E., formerly with D. Appleton & Co., was recently appointed librarian of the New York Free Circulating Library, succeeding Miss E. M. Coe.

BOWERMAN, G. F., of the New York State Library School (class of '95), has been appointed reference librarian of the Reynolds Library, Rochester. Mr. Bowerman is a graduate of the University of Rochester (class of '92) and has received the degree of B.L.S. from the Library School.

BROOKS, Miss Henrietta St. B., a member of the N. Y. State Library School (class of '96), has been appointed head cataloger at the Carnegie Library, Pittsburg, Pa.

CLARKE, Miss Edith E., has accepted a position as cataloger in the office of the Superintendent of Public Documents, Washington, D. C.

CRAWFORD, Miss Esther, librarian of the Sioux City (Ia.) Public Library, has declined to be a candidate for re-election to that position when her term of office expires, Sept. 1.

She expects to return to Albany and complete her course at the New York State Library School, graduating probably with the class of '96. Her successor will be elected either in July or August. Miss Crawford has done excellent work during her active library service, not only in the Sioux City Library but in the interests of Iowa libraries generally.

**DEWEY, Melvil.** Mr. Dewey recently received from the office of the Société Internationale de Bibliographie de Brussels a request for permission to translate his decimal classification into French, German, and Italian, the purpose being to make use of it as the basis of a universal bibliographic catalog.

**EDDY, H. H.,** a graduate of the Pratt Institute library training class of 1894-95, has been appointed librarian of the Norfolk Library, Norfolk, Ct.

**HARRIS, Miss Isabella,** of the graduating class of Drexel Institute, library department, has accepted a position as cataloger in the library of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia.

**LEONARD, Miss Grace F.,** a member of the New York State Library School, class of '95, has been appointed classifier at Providence Athenæum.

**Moos, Bernhard,** for eight years a director of the Chicago Public Library, died at his home in Chicago on June 11. In his death the Chicago Public Library and the entire city sustain a great and almost irreparable loss. Mr. Moos, who had achieved for himself an enviable reputation as a fair, just, and upright man in every relation of life, and as a broad-minded, patriotic, and public-spirited citizen, had served on the library board for the past eight years, having been appointed and reappointed by the several administrations of both parties. During this time he gave the affairs of the library, which never before have been as important and as multifarious, if not more time perhaps, yet more thought and care, than his own business. It was largely due to his efforts that the previous incessant labors of the board of directors towards obtaining a building for the library were at last successful. Mr. Moos, who had been chosen chairman of the administration committee during his first term, was at the incipency of the work of building also placed at the head of the committee on buildings and grounds. He directed, and partly inspired, every part of the preparation and work, until the building stands a beautiful and lasting monument to his intellect, fidelity, and self-sacrifice. As chairman of the committee on administration the services of Mr. Moos to the library were not less marked, nor of less value. It was he who developed and perfected the rudiments of its civil service system, until now, every post and every advancement in the service are but the just compensation for merit. Being at the library every day for several hours, he was not only the faithful and watchful guardian of the institution, but also the sympathetic friend and adviser of every employee.—E. F. L. G.

**TYLER, Arthur W.,** has resigned his position

as librarian of the Wilmington (Del.) Institute Free Library to become librarian of the Blackstone Memorial Library, at Branford, Ct. Mr. Tyler took charge of the Wilmington Library in 1893, when that library was reorganized, and he will enter upon his new duties at Branford some time in September. The Blackstone library will, it is expected, be completed by January, 1896. It is a superb structure, costing about \$300,000, and will be liberally conducted.

**WATSON, W. R.,** a graduate of the New York State Library School (class of '95), has been appointed assistant librarian of the Carnegie Library, Pittsburg, Pa.

**WIRE, Dr. G. E.,** of the Newberry Library, in addition to his regular work has found time to study law, and on May 28 took his degree of LL.B. from Kent College of Law, Chicago. Dr. Wire was also present at the meeting of the American Medical Association, held in Baltimore in May, and on May 10 was elected librarian of the American Medical Association.

### Cataloging and Classification.

**CINCINNATI (O.) P. L. Quarterly** bulletin, no. 124. January, February, March, 1894. 32 p. O.

The monthly journal *Books*, the organ of the Denver P. L., appears with the June issue in a new dress and under the name of *The Book-leaf*. It contains bright miscellany on literary matters, reviews, and the lists of new books and announcements of the library.

**FOSTER'S MONTHLY REFERENCE LISTS** (Providence P. L. *Bulletin*) for June cover but a single subject, "Nicaragua and the Monroe doctrine," this being the 14th of these admirable bibliographies. The list of "school duplicates," begun in the May *Bulletin*, is continued.

**NEW HAVEN (Ct.) F. P. L. Bulletin**, January-February, 1895: classified list of books recently added. 8 p. O.

**THE Library Newsletter** (OSTERHOUT F. L.) contains in its May issue a short descriptive list of "A few books on fishing."

**THE OTIS LIBRARY, Norwich, Ct.,** has issued a 4-p. list of "duplicates, for sale by the library."

**PLAINFIELD (N. J.) F. P. L. Select list of travel:** geographical reading; prepared by Miss Emma L. Adams, librarian. Plainfield, 1895 12 p. D.

"A list of books that may be used in connection with geography, to give additional information and interest." Books starred "are especially good; those marked T are particularly for the teachers' use."

**PRATT INSTITUTE F. L., Brooklyn, N. Y.** First annual bulletin of additions, January-December, 1894. Brooklyn, 1895. 94 + 8 p. O.

A classed author list, with author index ap-

pended; printed by the linotype method on yellow manilla paper.

The SALEM (Mass.) P. L. BULLETIN for June has classed reading lists on the Capture of Louisberg, Bookmaking and distribution, Joan of Arc, Salem.

SCRANTON (Pa.) P. L. Bulletin no. 2: additions of March, April, and May, 1895. p. 14-20. O.

The SPRINGFIELD (Mass.) L. BULLETIN for May continues the list of "Books relating to music," begun in the April number.

The WALTHAM (Mass.) P. L. BULLETINS, issued monthly, have recently contained a number of good special lists. "Books upon clock and watchmaking" are treated in the March issue; "Frederick Douglass," "Maturin M. Ballou," "China, Corea and Japan," are given in the April number; and the May and June numbers have good classed lists on Art and Botany.

#### FULL NAMES.

Supplied by Harvard College Library.

- Arnold, S. L. (Waymarks for teachers);  
Buckley, W. Jay (Electric lighting plants);  
Condit, Uzal Wade (The history of Easton);  
Foster, James Mitchell (Christ the King);  
Hagan, W. Elijah (A treatise on disputed handwriting, etc.);  
Kynett, Alpha Jefferson (The religion of the republic);  
Morris, G. Perry (The Norwegian company system);  
Porter, Robert Percival (Facts and figures from the 11th census);  
Rosenthal, R. Sigismund (The Rosenthal method of practical linguistry).

### Bibliography.

BURKE, Edmund. Burke's speech on conciliation with the colonies; ed. by L. Du Pont Syle. Boston, Leach, Shewell & Sanborn, [1895.] c. 27+115 p. S. (Student's ser. of Eng. classics.) 35 c.  
Contains a brief list (1 p.) of the best books about Burke.

GALBRAITH, Anna M. Hygiene and physical culture for women. N. Y., Dodd, Mead & Co., 1895. c. 29+294 p. ll. D. \$1.  
There is a 6-p. bibliography of the subject.

HUIDEKOPER, Rush Shippen. The cat: a guide to the classification and varieties of cats, and short treatise on their care, disease and treatment. N. Y., D. Appleton & Co., 1895. c. 9+148 p. ll. S. \$1.  
Contains a brief bibliography (1 p.).

KOHL, W. H. Aëronautische Bibliographie 1670-1895. Berlin, W. H. Köhl. 51 S. gr. 16", 25 pf.

N. Y. STATE MUSEUM BULLETIN, v. 3, no. 13

(April), is devoted to "The San Jose scale (*Aspidiotus perniciosus*) and other destructive scale-insects of the State of New York," by J. A. Lintner, state entomologist. It contains (p. 303-305) a short bibliography of the subject.

PHILO, Judicus. About the contemplative life; or, the fourth book of the treatise concerning virtues; critically ed. by F. C. Conybeare. N. Y., Macmillan & Co., 1895. 16+403, p. fac-sim. O. net, \$3.25.  
Contains a bibliography, p. 391-399.

RAND, B. (comp.) Selections illustrating economic history since the seven years' war. 3d ed.; with bibliography of economics. Cambridge, J. Wilson & Son., 1895. 8+641 p. 8", \$3.  
The select bibliography of economics embraces the more important English, French, German, and Italian authorities in general economic literature.

RIDER, Sidney S. Bibliographical and historical introduction to the digest of Rhode Island colonial laws of 1719, and incidentally to all other folio digests of R. I. laws. Providence, S. S. Rider, [1895.] c. '94. 18 p. nar. Q. pap., \$30.

The SPENSER SOCIETY of London has recently published "An Introduction to Drayton," by Oliver Elton. It contains an excellent bibliography.

TEGGART, F. J., assistant librarian of Leland Stanford Jr. University, has in preparation an English translation of Dr. Graesel's edition of Petzholdt's "Katechismus der Bibliothekswesen." Since Dr. Graesel's work appeared in 1892, it has been translated into Italian and French. Mr. Teggart's translation will be modified to conform to American library practice.

WALKER, Francis A. The making of the nation, 1783-1817; with maps and appendices. N. Y., Scribner's Sons, 1895. c. 15+314 p. D. (Am. history ser.) \$1.25.  
A bibliography of the subject covers 6 pages.

### Anonymous and Pseudonyms.

Elisabeth Hastings, ps. of Miss Margaret Sherwood, author of "An experiment in altruism," recently published by Macmillan.

Ueber Spaltungen und Unabhängigkeit in der Kirche Christi. The Reformed Church Messenger of June 20 is the authority that Rev. Dr. Henry Harbaugh is the author of a little German book, "Ueber Spaltungen und Unabhängigkeit in der Kirche Christi." The book was printed by Kuhn and Haas, Harrisburg, Pa., in 1863. Dr. Harbaugh wrote a number of books in English. "Heaven," "Heavenly recognition of friends," and "Harle" (dialect poems) are some of his best-known works. — S: H. RANCK.

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**THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.** Monthly. Official Organ of the American Library Association. Established in 1876. Subscription, \$5.00 per annum, postpaid; single nos., 50 cents. (*THE LITERARY NEWS is sent free to subscribers of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.*)

**THE AMERICAN CATALOGUE** of books in print and for sale (including reprints and importations) July 1, 1876. Compiled (under the direction of F. LEYFOLDT) by LYNDIS R. JONES. Subject-volume, 4to, half morocco, \$15.00. *Author-and-title volume is out of print.*

**THE AMERICAN CATALOGUE, 1876-1884.** Books recorded (including reprints and importations) July 1, 1876-June 30, 1884. Compiled, under the editorial direction of R. R. BOWKER, by Miss A. I. APPLETON. 4to, half morocco. [*Out of print.*]

**AMERICAN CATALOGUE, 1884-90.** Compiled, under the editorial direction of R. R. BOWKER, by Miss A. I. APPLETON and others. 4to, half leather, \$15.00.

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